

(2)
FTD-ID(RS)T-1445-81

FILE COPY
AD A109315

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

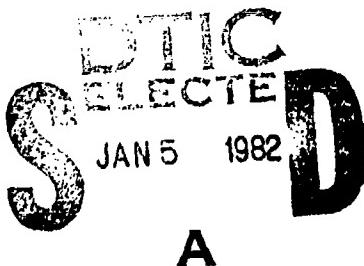
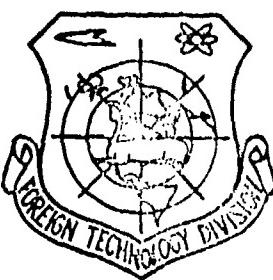


V.I. LENIN AND THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES

(Selected Pages)

by

A.S. Zheltov



Approved for public release;
distribution unlimited.

82 01 04 110

FTD-ID(RS)T-1445-81

UNEDITED MACHINE TRANSLATION

FTD-ID(RS)T-1445-81

7 December 1981

MICROFICHE NR: FTD-81-C-001098

V.I. LENIN AND THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES (Selected Pages)

By: A.S. Zheltov

English pages: 56

Source: V.I. Lenin i Sovetskiye Vooruzhennyye Sily, Publishing House
"Voyennoye" Moscow 1967, pp. 113-136

Country of origin: (USSR)

This document is a machine translation.

Requester: FTD/TQTM

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

THIS TRANSLATION IS A RENDITION OF THE ORIGINAL FOREIGN TEXT WITHOUT ANY ANALYTICAL OR EDITORIAL COMMENT. STATEMENTS OR THEORIES ADVOCATED OR IMPLIED ARE THOSE OF THE SOURCE AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE POSITION OR OPINION OF THE FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION.

PREPARED BY:

TRANSLATION DIVISION
FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION
WP-AFB, OHIO.

FTD-ID(RS)T-1445-81

Date 7 Dec 19 81

Table of Contents

U.S. Board on Geographic Names Transliteration System	ii
Discussion on Questions of Soviet Military Doctrine	1
Chapter III, V.I. Lenin on the Deciding Role of the Communist Party in the Leadership of the Armed Forces	24
Leadership by the KPSS - Objective Laws Governing the Soviet Military Construction	25

A

U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

Block	Italic	Transliteration	Block	Italic	Transliteration
А а	А а	А, a	Р р	Р р	Р, r
Б б	Б б	В, b	С с	С с	С, s
В в	В в	В, v	Т т	Т т	Т, t
Г г	Г г	Г, g	У у	У у	У, u
Д д	Д д	Д, d	Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф, f
Е е	Е е	Ye, ye; E, e*	Х х	Х х	Kh, kh
Ж ж	Ж ж	Zh, zh	Ц ц	Ц ц	Ts, ts
З з	З з	Z, z	Ч ч	Ч ч	Ch, ch
И и	И и	I, i	Ш ш	Ш ш	Sh, sh
Й й	Й й	Y, y	Щ щ	Щ щ	Shch, shch
К к	К к	K, k	Ь ь	Ь ь	"
Л л	Л л	L, l	Н н	Н н	Y, y
М м	М м	M, m	҃ ҃	҃ ҃	'
Н н	Н н	N, n	Э э	Э э	E, e
О о	О о	O, o	Ю ю	Ю ю	Yu, yu
П п	П п	P, p	Я я	Я я	Ya, ya

*ye initially, after vowels, and after ѿ, Ѽ; е elsewhere.
When written as ё in Russian, transliterate as э or ё.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russian	English	Russian	English	Russian	English
sin	sin	sh	sinh	arc sh	sinh ⁻¹
cos	cos	ch	cosh	arc ch	cosh ⁻¹
tg	tan	th	tanh	arc th	tanh ⁻¹
ctg	cot	cth	coth	arc cth	coth ⁻¹
sec	sec	sch	sech	arc sch	sech ⁻¹
cosec	csc	csch	csch	arc csch	csch ⁻¹

Russian	English
rot	curl
lg	log

Page 113.

Discussion on questions of Soviet military doctrine.

One of the most important directions/axes of the activity of our party after X congress of RKP (b) was the development of Soviet military doctrine. Great significance in this respect had discussions on questions of the military doctrine, begun during February 1920 on the pages of the log/journal "Military science".
affairs

The basic condition/positions of Soviet military doctrine were formulated in the products of V. I. Lenin, in the second program of RKP (b), in resolutions of the VIII, IX, X Party Congresses. It was necessary to generalize these situations and to work out the uniform system of views on basic questions of military science taking into account new situation.

V. I. Lenin, as more lately recalled M. V. Frunze, thoroughly conversed with it on questions of Soviet military doctrine. Vladimir

Ilyich positively answered about the tendency to raise all questions of the reorganization of the Red Army on the scientific bases, to work out uniform views concerning the basic problems of military science. In the opinion of Lenin, as noted in his recollections A. S. Bubnov, the slogan of the military doctrine in 1921-1922 was "vital, advisable, progressive and deeply correct" ¹.

FOOTNOTE ¹. The "Red Star", on 17 February, 1927. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The leader of the party attentively followed the deployment of discussion, he indicated the errors, gave the guidelines to Soviet military theorists about the methodological bases of military science, about the essence and the ways of strengthening Soviet one-man command and military discipline, about the improvement of the system of training military personnel and on other fundamental questions of the comprehensive development of theory and practice of military science.

Page 114.

In the course of discussion in separate comrades began to become apparent negative relation to old military science, tendency by "one swing" to create purely proletarian strategy and tactics. In the conversation with M. V. Frunze in regard to this V. I. Lenin said:

"you (communists military) here are incorrect. From the point of view of the prospects your approach, of course, correct. You understand herself they must be prepared for the task of full/total/complete mastery of military science and the corresponding work of news. If you please, learn, advance young forces, but if you now will begin to come forward with the theory of proletarian art, then you will fall into the danger of conceit" ¹.

FOOTNOTE ¹. M. V. Frunze. Coll. works, Vol. III. State Publishing House, 1927, page 150. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Improbable discordance was the characteristic feature of the beginning of discussion. The old workers of general staff, who took part in the discussion, brought together the idea of the political neutrality of the military doctrine, the full/total/complete negation of its ideological bases.

New stage in the discussion was discovered by publication in the log/journal "army and the revolution" of M. V. Frunze's shape "uniform military doctrine and the Red Army" ².

FOOTNOTE ². See M. V. Frunze. Selected works, page 38-56.
ENDFOOTNOTE.

The characteristic of this stage of discussion were struggle around the methodological problems of military science, collision/encounter of Marxist-Leninist and petty-bourgeois ideologies.

Being guided by Marxist-Leninist dialectical method, M. V. Frunze gave the following definition/determination of Soviet military doctrine: "uniform military doctrine exists the accepted in the army of this state teaching, which establishes/installs the character of the construction of the armed forces of the country, the methods of the combat training of the military forces, their driving on the basis of the views dominant in the state on the character of the military tasks lying/horizontal before it and the ways of their resolutions, which escape/ensue from the class essence of state and determined by the level of the development of the productive forces of the country" .

FOOTNOTE . Ibid., page 42. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Categorically denying Soviet military doctrine, Trotskyites spoke about the absolute needlessness of resolving its problems. All reasonings about the military doctrine of Soviet state Trotsky declared harmful. He denied the very existence of military science. Trotsky, as its supporters, denied the significance of Marxist-Leninist theory for military science. Military science, he

proved, for all states it is equal. It is neutral to the socio-political nature of state, to its social system. In it there is no place for ideology. Hence Trotsky made opportunistic the conclusion that to Marxism generally there is no place in the military affairs.

Page 115.

Rejecting Trotskyites' opportunism, the Communist Party proceeded from the instructions of V. I. Lenin about the need for the development of military science, about the fact that without military science cannot be constructed the contemporary army. The party proceeded, further, from the fact that in military science, in the Soviet military doctrine is a definite/determined nucleus, such content, which is decisive. It is wholly given to us in the finished form in the ideology of working class - in the program of the Russian Communist Party '.

FOOTNOTE '. See M. V. Frunze. Selected works, page 50. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Maximum sharpness the discussion about the Soviet military doctrine acquired at the XI congress of RKP (b) (March - April of 1922), especially after at the conference of military delegates with the report on this question spoke Trotsky. He attempted to

demonstrate the needlessness of the generalization of the experience of civil war, since in its course, from the point of view of military science, by the Red Army allegedly was not introduced nothing new. Trotsky stated that the Marxist method is not multi-purpose and it is not applicable to military science, it insisted on the system of the education of military personnel in the spirit of defensive operations.

Active participation in the discussion accepted M. N. Tukhachevskiy, S. M. Budenniy, K. Ye. Voroshilov et al. The majorities of those appeared condemned Trotsky's antiparty sortie, after showing the harm of its settings for strengthening of the defense of the country.

With the irrefutable persuasiveness at the conference sounded M. V. Frunze's action regarding the basic military tasks of moment/factor. Protecting the Leninist line of the party, it indicated the fact that the Red Army in the forthcoming interlocks concerning the enemy will deal concerning the strong, well organized and first-class armed armies of bourgeois states, trained to art of waging modern war. To conquer these armies we will be able only in such a case, when we place entire work of military construction, education and training of personnel on the scientific rails. This is why us are absolutely necessary the generalization of the experience

of civil war, creative comprehension and its development. The experience of civil war has not only internal, but also international significance. It will be required the proletariat of the capitalist countries, which struggles for its social liberation from the imperialism. "...We are obligated to share with our experience with the proletarians of other countries, emphasized M. V. Frunze, since this will help them correct to place the tasks of war" ².

FOOTNOTE ². Ibid., page 97. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Page 116.

M. V. Frunze rejected Trotsky's reasons about the fact that allegedly the proletariat during the years of civil war introduced into military science nothing new, that the operations/processes of the Red Army were carried out in spite of the rules/handspikes of military art. Trotsky's all reasons, spoke M. V. Frunze, are disproved by the bright victory of the Red Army above the interventionists and white guard counterrevolutionary.

The great October Socialist Revolution produced present revolution in the region of military science. To the arena of struggle was advanced new type army, which radically differs in its moral and military characteristics from the armies of capitalist

states. Soviet formation/order caused changes in the historical destination of our armed forces, the character of military theory, in the principles of the construction of army, changed the conditions of applying the general/common/total receptions/methods of strategy and tactics. By its resoluteness, by revolutionary character the proletariat put indelible impression on the ways of conducting the combat operations of the period of the civil war which carried active, highly maneuverable character. "...These features of maneuverability, resoluteness, offensiveness, emphasized M. V. Frunze, were connected not only with the objective conditions for military activities, what no one denies, but with the fact that at the head of the Red Army proved to be the elements, impregnated with the active ideology of working class" '.

FOOTNOTE '. M. V. Frunze. Selected works, page 92. ENDFOOTNOTE.

M. V. Frunze showed the greatest harm of Trotsky's statements, which praised defense as the main form of combat operations on basis of which allegedly it is necessary to educate Soviet military personnel. The absolutization of defense is the ideology of defeatism, alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, its military theory. On the ideas of retreat and ultimate defense we cannot educate our cadres. This would cause irreparable loss to the work of the defensive capacity of Soviet state. "The assumptions of the idea

of retreat, the as such retreat of the absolute, detached from the idea assumption of the offensive, in our opinion, must not be" ².

FOOTNOTE ². Ibid., page 94. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The Red Army must be educated in the offensive spirit.

Discussion on questions of the military doctrine at the XI congress ended by the full/total/complete defeat of the Trotsky and his supporters. Triumphed Leninist line for further development of Soviet military science and military doctrine. In the resolution on a military question, comprised by military delegates and reported to the congress of M. V. Frunze, was emphasized the need for by all forces securing the Red Army, the defensive capacity of Soviet state.

Page 117.

As the practical measures the congress it proposed: to establish/install the solid strength of the Red Army and the solid budget, which ensures the satisfaction of the needs of army, to decisively shorten the use of units of the Red Army for the economic goals; to local party organizations to pay the most serious attention to the support of the economies of Red Army men, especially in conducting of spring-sowing campaign; particular attention to pay for

strengthening of the Red Army by communists '.

FOOTNOTE '. See CPSU in the resolutions..., h. I, page 649.

ENDFOOTNOTE.

Thus, even with Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's life in the course of discussion were broken the opportunistic views of the Trotsky and his adherents on questions of Soviet military doctrine. The party demonstrated that there exist Soviet military doctrine and Soviet military science, radically differing in terms of its ideological, socio-political bases - entire its content from military science and military doctrines of imperialistic states.

Measures of the party for the reorganization of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Resolutions of the X and XI congresses of RKP (b), instruction of V. I. Lenin were the activity plan of the Communist Party for the reorganization of the Red Army in the postwar period, basis for conducting the military reform. In accordance with this program the party carried out, first of all, measures for the reduction of strength of army, on strengthening of her socio-class and party basis, to an increase in discipline and to the establishment of one-man command.

On the economic possibilities multimillion-man army the country at that time maintain could not. Therefore Soviet government made a decision about the deliberate demobilization of senior ages. The resolution of the advice/council of Trud and Oborony of 8 April, 1921, affirmed special commission in the composition of F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, M. I. Kalinin, E. M. Sklyanskiy et al. On it was assigned a mission to develop concrete/specific/actual measures for the decrease of the strength of the Red Army, to determine the periods of the demobilization of senior ages, possibility of the transportation of the enormous mass of people, their job placement.

The decrease of army was conducted in stages. During the first stage it decreased to 1700 thousand people, on the second - to 895 thousand, on the third - to 800 thousand, the fourth - to 600 thousand, the fifth - to 516 thousand people ².

FOOTNOTE ². TSGASA [ЦГАСА, - Central State Archives of the Soviet Army], f. 9, pub. 3, d. 103, l. 63. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The decrease of the strength of army led to an improvement in her qualitative composition. Were discharged/granted leave the senior of age, people, which got tired from the war and which were being drawn

after many-year separation to their families, to the peaceful labor/work.

Page 118.

In the army remained the Red Army men at the age of 22-23 years. To their mass these were people, which burned with master military science and to be worthy of the senior generation, which was heroic fighting at the fronts of civil war.

With the decrease of the Red Army decreased the percentage of infantry units and rose the proportion of special troops. Thus, at the beginning of 1923, when army was abbreviated/reduced to 600 thousand people, the proportion of the infantry decreased to 450/o¹.

FOOTNOTE ¹. TsGASA, f. 9, pub. 3, d. 105, l. 65. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Then increased the proportion of cavalry and special units. Toward the end of 1922 respectively it was led from 7 to 9 and from 9 to 120/o².

FOOTNOTE ². Ibid. ENDFOOTNOTE.

At the same time were developed/processed the measures for

transition to the mixed system of the construction of the armed forces. At first after the termination of civil war in the country there were no conditions for the formation together with the regular army of territorial units. The political and economic shifts/shears, which were outlined on the routes/paths of the new economic policy, favored the accomplishment of this mission. The first territorial-martial division was formed at the end of 1922 ³.

Ibid
FOOTNOTE ³. There, d. 103, l. 63/64. ENDFOOTNOTE.

This was the beginning of transition to the mixed cadre- martial system of the construction of the Soviet Armed Forces. In 1923 were created nine additional territorial divisions.

The construction of the Red Army on the basis of the mixed system was the essential side of the military reform, which was begun in 1924. By the conversion of the number of divisions on territorial-martial bases the party pursued according to of M. V. Frunze, three goals of: maintaining as much as possible a number of basic military connections in the form of scarce command sequence for their deployment in the future in the case of war; to ensure the military training of young people's that unit, which could not be passed through the permanent army; verify on the experience the suitability of the martial methods of the construction of army under

the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Enormous work was carried out by the party on the formation of national military units. After civil war under V. I. Lenin's leadership the party carried out a new step/pitch in the cohesion of the laborers of all nationalities, in strengthening of their political and military unity. Decisive importance had an education/formation during December 1922. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Entire matter of military construction and strengthening of the defense of the country was concentrated from now on in the hands of the union people's commissariat of defense.

Page 119.

However, the creation of the uniform armed forces, led from the uniform center, did not remove/take a question about the national formations. In order to attain authentic friendship between the peoples and to draw the laborers of different nationalities to military science, the party decided to create in the union republics national units and schools for training of the commanders of the Red Army from the medium of workers and peasants. In the decision on the national question the XII congress of RKP (b) required so that "would be intensified the educational work in the Red Army in the spirit of the cultivation of the ideas of brotherhood and solidarity of the

peoples of alliance and were undertaken practical measures for the organization of national troop units, with the observance of all measures, necessary for the provision of a full/total/complete defensive capacity of the republics" '.

FOOTNOTE '. CPSU in the resolutions..., h. I, page 717. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Taking place during June 1923 the conference of Central Committee of the RKP (b) jointly with the executives of the national republics and regions outlined practical measures for questions of national construction in the Soviet Armed Forces '.

FOOTNOTE '. See ibid. page 765-766. ENDFOOTNOTE.

As a result of the adopted measures for the autumn of 1924 were created the 1st and 2nd Georgian rifle divisions, four Ukrainian rifle divisions, Belorussian rifle division and other national formations '.

FOOTNOTE '. See I. B. Verkhin. Military reform in the USSR (1924-1925). Voyenizdat, 1958, page 126. ENDFOOTNOTE.

National construction in the Red Army accustomed to a matter of an increase in the defense power of the country the multimillion masses

of the laborers of the national outskirts.

Worrying about strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces, the party took measures for reinforcing of leading role of working class in the army and in the Navy. In 1923, when was completed demobilization, working layer in the Red Army composed 17.90/o, and in peasants' share it was 70.80/o ^{Footnote:} See N. F. Kuz'min. On the guard of peaceful labor/work (1920-1940). Voenizdat, 1959, page 10.
ENDFOOTNOTE.

This caused great alert/alarm in the party. Under the conditions of sharp/acute class struggle in the country and in the situation of capitalist encirclement, fraught with dangers, it is very important it was important to ensure enduring/permanent and firm proletarian nucleus in the Red Army.

The insignificant proportion of proletarian layer in the Red Army the party attempted to compensate by an increase in the vanguard role of the industrial proletariat in the political and economic life of the country, in the military construction. Let it be workers, indicated V. I. Lenin, penetrated by awareness, that they guide the country, that, the less their share in the population, the more from them will be required the abilities, the energies in the leadership by laboring masses.

Page 120.

The leading role of working class in the armed forces was reinforced by mobilizations into the army of the young workers, organization of military-patron work, etc.

Decisive importance for strengthening of the Red Army had measures for reinforcing by her communists. Fulfilling instructions of the X and XI congresses of RKP (b), local party organizations only in 1922 sent into the army 18497 people. The percentage of communists in the army was raised within the period between the XI and XII congresses of RKP (b) (March of 1922 - April of 1923) from 7.5 to 10.50/o ¹.

FOOTNOTE ¹. See the twelfth congress of RKP (b). Stenographical report. Publishing house is "red virgin soil", 1923, page 53.
ENDFOOTNOTE.

Reinforcing of party layer led to strengthening of the socio-political basis of Red Army, to an increase in the leading role of the party in entire military construction.

In the course of the reorganization of the Red Army was carried out consistent transition to the one-man command as the "singularly correct organization of work" ².

FOOTNOTE ². V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, Vol. 40, page 77. ENDFOOTNOTE.

In the speech at the III All-Russian congress of the advice/councils of national economy V. I. Lenin noted that already at the beginning of 1920 the one-man command in the Red Army was conducted "not less than to five tenths" ³.

FOOTNOTE ³. Ibid. ENDFOOTNOTE.

It was necessary to take new steps toward this direction/axis.

In connection with the realization of course for transition to the one-man command before the party came up the question about further fate of the institute of the military commissars. In the discussion, which was begun during January 1920, many commanders and commissars voiced opinion about the need of the abolition of this institute. But by that time conditions for the abolition of the institute of the military commissars yet were not prepared. They were formed considerably later.

To practical taking of many important measures for the reorganization of the Red Army continued be opposed to in every way possible Trotsky and its participants. Without the cleansing of army from Trotskyite elements, without overcoming of the ideology of Trotskyizm it was not possible to attain strengthening the defensive capacity of Soviet state.

In the discussion about the Soviet military doctrine Trotskyizm was ideologically routed. Party masses again were certified in the truth of V. I. Lenin's words about the fact that Trotsky never knew Marxism and he did not properly study him. But the ideological rout of Trotskyizm it was insufficient. It was necessary to remove Trotsky from the leadership of the armed forces. This was caused by the fact that it and in the postwar period attempted to isolate military department, to detach it away from the party.

Page 121.

The all-Army conference of political workers, which was taking place during November 1924, wrote in its resolution, that "Trotsky's actions, which come to nothing role of the party in the construction of the Red Army and thereby directed against the party and its

leading organs, they sharply detect that tendency toward the disengagement of military department from the party, which was the basis of its disagreements with CC in questions of military policy"
".

FOOTNOTE ¹. The "Red Star", on 9 April, 1925. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The January (1925) plenum of CC of the party in its solution in connection with this emphasized that at the head of military department can stand the worker, clothed by the authority of the party, by its confidence, the model of party and military discipline being. However, Trotsky by his antiparty activity demonstrated the directly opposite. He roughly breached this discipline, trampled party solutions. This situation was "fraught with immense dangers for the internal state of army" ².

FOOTNOTE ². CPSU in revolutions..., h. II, page 113. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Based on this, the plenum of Central Committee of the RKP (b) decreed: "...It is recognized as impossible further work of Trotsky in RVS USSR" ³.

FOOTNOTE ³. Ibid., page 114. ENDFOOTNOTE.

As the chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR was appointed outstanding troop leader/general of the Red Army and Soviet military theorist M. V. Frunze. In accordance with the decisions of the plenum of CC into the composition of Revolutionary Military Council were introduced K. Ye. Voroshilov, G. K. Ordzhonikidze, S. M. Budenny, A. F. Myasnikov, A. S. Bubnov, I. S. Unshlikht, S. S. Kamenev et al. Was renovated also the key personnel of central military apparatus. The party cleared from the Trotskyist elements all teams of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Such are the measures of the Communist Party for the implementation of the program of the postwar rebuilding of the Soviet Armed Forces. Their most important result was the military reform 1924-1928 in the course of which was affirmed the mixed system of staffing army, which harmonically combined in itself cadre and territorial formations. Were created also the national units, which expanded the mobilization possibilities of the country and which contributed to strengthening friendship between the Soviet peoples.

As a result of the introduction of one-man management was strengthened discipline, was raised military forces' combat readiness. The party took the necessary measures for the improvement of the system of training command-political and technical cadres. Important significance had also the establishment of uniformity in

the organizational structure of the armed forces, an improvement and a simplification in the apparatus of military department.

Page 122.

The party attained reinforcing of the firepower of the army and navy. In particular, was considerably improved the armament of the infantry as the basic arm of service, was increased the firepower of the cavalry, increased it was quantitatively and improved qualitatively Soviet artillery as the striking power of the Red Army. Underwent their development the Air Force and the Navy. Considerably was improved the system of training and education of all personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces. Exceptional role in this respect played new regulations and manuals.

In the course of conducting the military reform the party gave impetus of military-theoretical thought, developed further Soviet military science, military doctrine of proletarian state. To the development of military science the great contribution introduced the outstanding Soviet troop leaders/generals, who passed the school of civil war, M. V. Frunze, M. N. Tukhachevskiy, B. M. Shaposhnikov, S. S. Kamenev et al. Considerable role in the development of Soviet theory played the military science society created on the initiative of M. V. Frunze.

The party took measures for the deployment of defense work among the population. To this in many respects contributed the activity of such mass voluntary organizations as the society of the friends of the air fleet, the society of the friends of chemical defense, the society of assistance to defense, united in 1927 in the uniform organization of Osoaviakhim.

As a result of military reform was increased the leading role of the working class, the Communist Party in the armed forces, were strengthened proletarian and Communist layer in the Red Army, party-political apparatus, army and naval party organizations. On this basis was improved the party-political work, was raised the morale and political awareness of personnel.

The titanic activity of the Communist Party for realization into the life of Leninist outlines about the ways of strengthening the defense of the country made it possible to convert our armed forces into the powerful/thick gun of the defense of Soviet people's creative labor/work.

Page 123.

Chapter III.

V. I. LENIN ON THE DECIDING ROLE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Being located in the head of the Soviet state, V. I. Lenin constantly paid attention to an increase in the leader and by the guide of the role of the party in all spheres of the life of our society, including in the region of military construction. It considered the party leadership of the armed forces as objective laws governing the Soviet military construction as the main and decisive source of an increase in their combat might.

With the direct participation of the leader of the party was formed the party-political apparatus of the army and navy which together with the command cadres became the guide of the policy of the party in the armed forces. Successful execution of tasks on the construction and strengthening of army V. I. Lenin connected with the consistent and steady observance of the norms of party life and principles of the party leadership by Soviet army and of the Navy.

Page 124.

1. Leadership by the KPSS - objective laws governing the Soviet military construction.

The Communist Party from the first days of its existence appears as the really revolutionary, Marxist party as the combat headquarters, intended to lead by all sides of the life of Soviet. Estimating the role of the party as leader, organizer and the educator of wide laborers of masses, V. I. Lenin wrote: "bringing up the working party, Marxism brings up avant garde of the proletariat, the capable of taking authority and of conducting entire people to socialism, of guiding and of organizing new formation/order, of being teacher, head, leader of all laborers and exploited in the work of the construction of its social life without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie" ¹.

FOOTNOTE ¹. V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, Vol. 33, page 26. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Heading the building of communism in the USSR, guiding the activity of all organizations both state ones and public, the party constantly worries about strengthening of the Soviet army and navy.

CPSU - leader of the Soviet people and its armed forces.

Question about the role of the party in the class struggle of the proletariat, about its organizational and political functions after the victory of the Socialist Revolution - most important in Marxism-Leninism. Experience of our state, other socialist countries it showed that leadership of laboring masses from the side of the working class, nucleus of which is Marxist-Leninist party, one of the main laws governing the construction of socialism, successful protection of its conquests from the aggressive activities of imperialism.

The objective need for for the proletariat being organized, having his inherent political party, there were first, who indicated K. Marx and F. Engels. "So that the proletariat at the decisive moment/factor would prove to be sufficiently strong ones and it could conquer, necessarily - he wrote F. Engels, so that it would form the particular party, separate from all others and opposing by them, realizing itself as the class party" ^{Marx and I defended this position since 1847}.

FOOTNOTE *. K. Marx and F. Engels. Elected letters. Gospolitizdat, 1947, page 416. ENDFOOTNOTE.

The founders of Marxism formulated the most important situations

about the character and the goals of this party, about the forms of its organization. The alliance of the communists created under their leadership was the prototype of the revolutionary party of working class.

Under the new historical conditions V. I. Lenin developed and supplemented the Marxist teaching about the party, creatively drawing on experience of the class struggle of the proletariat of Russia and all countries. Its strained and untiring activity in the creation of the party, decisive and consistent struggle with opportunism led to the fact that in 1903 at the II congress of the RSDRP was formed the Bolshevik Party - new type first in the world Marxist party.

Page 125.

V. I. Lenin more comprehensively bases the conclusion that the working class can earn authority and conduct the socialist remaking of society only under the leadership of the Communist Party, revolutionary with respect to of the bourgeoisie and her state authority, irreconcilable to the conciliators to capitulators, free from opportunism. This is explained by the fact that the establishment of their dictatorship and the construction of socialism a working class carries out in the situation of the bitter class struggle within the countries and in the international arena.

"Without the party, wrote V. I. Lenin, iron and hardened/tempered in the struggle, without the party, which uses let us turn all honest in this class, without the party, which knows how to follow the mood of mass and to affect it, to carry on successfully this struggle it is impossible".

FOOTNOTE 1. V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, Vol. 41, page 27. ENDFOOTNOTE.

This Leninist conclusion is completely confirmed by the entire subsequent history of international working movement. Leadership of the CPSU ensured the creation of the first in the world socialist society, the defense of the country from the hostile imperialistic forces, the successful deployment of socialist and Communist construction. Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties of the great successes in the construction of socialism attained the laborers of other socialist countries.

Armed by Marxist-Leninist teaching, it speaks in resolution of the XXIII congress on the summary report to the CC CPSU, our party "confidently conducts the Soviet people according to the route/path of the building of communism, successfully is performed its role of organizer and political leader of all Soviet people. CPSU is connected with the close bonds of international solidarity with the

fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties and with revolutionary democratic forces" *.

FOOTNOTE *. Materials of the XXIII congress of CPSU, page 195.

ENDFOOTNOTE.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union from the first days of its existence is built and is developed on the organizational and ideological principles, the theoretical bases, developed by V. I. Lenin in such fundamental labor/works, as "that such the "friends of the people" and as they do fight against the social democrats"? "What to make", ^{do} "sphere forward, two steps/pitches ago", "two tactics of social-democracy in the democratic revolution", "materialism and empiriocriticism", "the children's disease/illness of "leftism" in the communism" and others.

Page 126.

Our Leninist party appears as the really proletarian revolutionary Marxist party as advance, conscious, organized detachment of all laborers. Its great vital force in the fact that it unites in its numbers of best representatives of the people, is armed by revolutionary theory, joined by unity of will and activity, it is closely related to the wide masses. By the main things in its

activity, as spoke V. I. Lenin, is political leadership society, development and solution of basic questions of the building of communism.

Basing the leading designation/purpose of the party in the system of Soviet state, V. I. Lenin showed that it was intended to be not only the political leader of the people, but also his untiring organizer and educator. Its leadership the party exercises through the system of state and public organizations - advice/councils, trade unions, komsomol, cooperation, creative alliances of intelligentsia, scientific, defense and sport societies. The party does not substitute state and public organizations, but in every possible way develops their initiative, creativity, effect in the masses. The consisting of them communists by a personal example, via conviction and explanation raise laborers to the decision of the tasks, set by the party.

V. I. Lenin considered that the most important task of the Communist Party and Soviet state is the constant concern about strengthening of the defense of country and combat power of the armed forces. Appearing at the VIII congress of RKP (b), inspired spoke: "...Our main defender, Red Army, ...in all members of the party will meet the hottest, selflessly betrayed by it assistants, heads, friends and colleagues".

FOOTNOTE¹. V. I. Lenin. Complete collections of works, Vol. 38, page 212. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Specifically, because of the scientific approach of the party to the resolution of the basic problems of military construction, its heroic efforts/forces it was successfully realized by one of the most difficult tasks of the Socialist Revolution - creation of the regular, strictly centralized and disciplined army, capable reliably ensure the safety of the Soviet native land. In accordance with the instructions of V. I. Lenin and with his direct participation the party worked out fundamentally new views on the character and designation/purpose of Soviet army, determined principles, methods, ways its building, radically opposite facts which exist in the armies of imperialistic states.

In the difficult war years of CPSU, relying on V. I. Lenin's teaching about the defense of the socialist fatherland, it appeared as the really belligerent party. It was inspirer and organizer of the rout of imperialists' first invasion to the land of the Soviets, and then led our people to the world-wide historical victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Page 127.

The decisive condition for the successful accomplishment of varied and complex problems in the defense of the socialist fatherland they were the organizational work of the party, its ability to subordinate to the interests of victory in the war all forces and the means of the country - material, spiritual, military. By the central board of the Red Army S. S. Kamenev in his recollections about V. I. Lenin noticed precisely this fundamental side of organization by Vladimir Ilyich a question about the defense of the fatherland. He wrote "with absolutely new ones in military science here it is the organization of the requirement entire internal life of the country to subordinate to war - thus precisely here... was created, if one may put it that way, the solidity of the entire organization of struggle" ¹.

FOOTNOTE ¹. Recollections about V. I. Lenin, h. 2, page 252.

ENDFOOTNOTE.

In accordance with the instructions of V. I. Lenin the party considers military construction not as a narrow national question. In it pour the together national and international tasks of working class, all laborers. First of all the army of proletarian state is intended to serve as peoples' enduring/permanent support in their

struggle for the national independence. At the same time in the accomplishment of military missions socialist state depends not only on the force of its army, its people, but also on the support of the laborers of other countries.

The Communist Party pays unremitting attention to the development of our defense industry and to strengthening in this basis of the technical equipment of the military forces. The party improves forms and methods of the party-political work, it worries about strengthening of military forces' politko-moral state.

Leninist ideas about new type of party, about its decisive role in the building of socialism and communism, in the protection of the native land from the aggressive activities of its enemies in the contemporary stage of the building of Communism are creatively developed and enriched in the program of CPSU, in resolutions of the XXII and XXIII Party Congresses in posed of the plenums of the central committee of the party.

In the military section of the program of CPSU are clearly formulated the main trends of the activity of the party for an increase in combat power and combat readiness of our armed forces. Among them to the first advance: strengthening the material and technical basis of army and navy, provision of definition and

coordination of the entire military organization of our state, strengthening one-man command, increase in the organized nature and discipline, improvement of training command, political and technical cadres, every possible improvement in the educational work in the military forces, maintenance by close and fraternal collaboration with the armies of socialist bloc countries.

Page 128.

Leadership by the KPSS - basis of the bases of Soviet military.

Undivided leadership of the armed forces on the part of the party, its central committee - highest and firm principle of Soviet military construction. In accepted on 25 December, 1918, the resolution "about the policy of military department" it was indicated that "the policy of military department, as all other departments and installations, it is conducted on a precise base of general/common/total directives, given by the party in the person of its central committee and under its direct control" ¹.

FOOTNOTE ¹. CPSU about the armed forces of the Soviet Union, page 47.
ENDFOOTNOTE.

The need for ideological and organizational leadership of the

CPSU on military construction depends, on one hand by the leading role which occupies the party in the system of Soviet state, with another - by designation/purpose and character of the army of socialist state, her specific character and characteristics.

V. I. Lenin taught that the leading role of the party in the life of Soviet society ensues from its interrelation with the working class and all laborers whose interests it is intended to express and to defend. After the victory of the Socialist Revolution the development of society ceases to carry spontaneous/elemental character, it is directed by the party to the basis of the objective laws of social development gotten to know by it.

The policy of the party - vital basis of Soviet formation/order, it guides the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people, its creative energy to the building of socialism and communism. V. I. Lenin indicated that the correctness of the policy of the Communist Party solves the fate of the Soviet regime.

Being the highest form of the class organization of the proletariat, the party leads by all other public and state organizations of laborers, it directs their efforts to the uniform goal. V. I. Lenin emphasized that not one important political or organizational question is solved not by some state installation in

our republic without the guidelines of the central committee of the party ².

FOOTNOTE ². See V. I. Lenin. complete collections of works, Vol. 41, page 30-31. ENDFOOTNOTE.

Page 128a.

the 5th Moscow, Soviet infantry courses on 22 March, 1919, Moscow.
Arkhangel'skiy trans. d. 7.

To presidium of the conference of the Russian, Communist party.

We greet eighth conference of Russian Communist Party on behalf of all cadets of the 5th Moscow Soviet ones. Infantry courses in this especially heavy year when communists' all forces were cast to a greatest matter of the building of communism to the defense of the Soviet republic.

Future red officers' our hearts are beaten for one with leaders of the communists, who gathered from all ends of Soviet Russia.

Yes is in good health the Communist Red Army.

Yes is in good health Communism.

Collective of communists of the 5th Moscow.

Soviet infantry courses.

Chairman

Secretary.

(1) Приветствие коллектива коммунистов 5-х Московских советских пехотных курсов VIII съезду РКП(б). Март 1919 г.

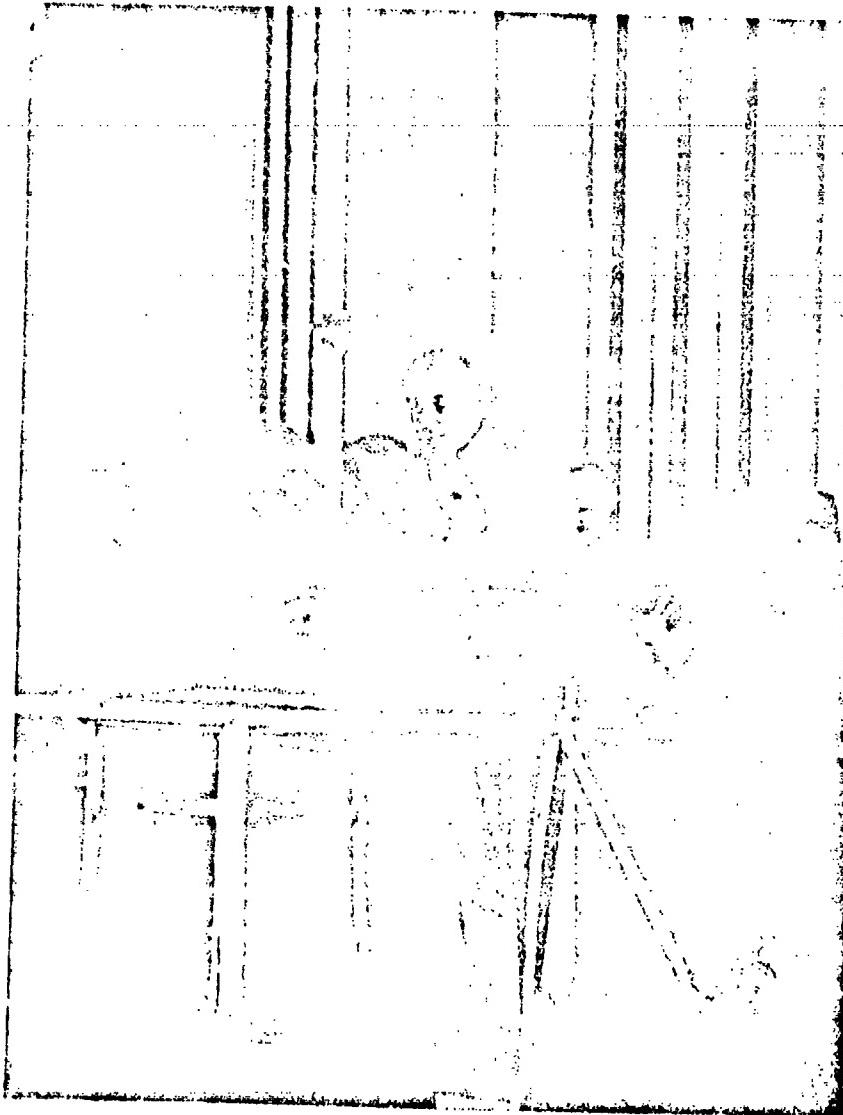
Key: (1). Salutory address of the collective of the communists of the 5th Moscow Soviet infantry courses to the VII congress of RKP (b).

March of 1919.

DOC = 81144500

PAGE 38

Page 128b.



V. I. Lenin appears with the speech at conference of the X congress of RKP (b) in the Sverdlovsk hall of the Kremlin. Moscow, March 1921.

Page 129.

Soviet army - most important component element of our state, its armed stronghold. Its strengthening and development - one of the primary tasks of the party. Therefore V. I. Lenin required the compulsory/necessary dissemination of the basic situations about the leading role of the party for life and activity of the armed forces.

Being located during the years of civil war at the head of the defense of Soviet state, V. I. Lenin and led by them central committee of the party solved all most important problems of organization and conduct of the armed struggle against the interventionists and White Guards. Vladimir Ilyich actively participated in the development of questions of military strategy, constantly he worried about the support of combat operations with all material and human resources. It exercised leadership of the party-political work through the institute of the military commissars, political departments and party organizations.

L. A. Fotiyeva, who was long time with the secretary of council of peoples commissars, in her recollections wrote: "Vladimir Ilyich investigated all details of the organization of defense. Nothing slipped off from his field of view. It required the short and precise reports of actual data and constantly was controlled the performance

of its regulations...

From his working office in the Kremlin on the straight/direct telegraphic wire/cable, on the post office/mail and by the telephone Lenin sent into all ends of the country his commands, commands, comradely advice/councils, indicating the urgent tasks, he warned of the errors, required, it convinced. Its directives and orders were always clear, concrete/specific/actual and ^{precise} "rosary" ¹.

FOOTNOTE ¹. Recollections about V. I. Lenin, h. 2, page 204.

ENDFOOTNOTE.

Designation/purpose and shift/relief of commanders-in-chief, front commander and armies, the members of the Revolutionary Military Council of the republic, the military councils of fronts and armies daily were located in the field of V. I. Lenin's view and were subordinate CC of the party.

The most important questions of the defense of the Soviet republic, measure for conducting of basic strategical operations were discussed at the congresses of the Communist party and the conferences, at plenums and conferences of central committee. All basic questions of the military construction of CC of the party solidly were put into practice, daily guiding the activity of

military department.

The norms established with V. I. Lenin's life and the principles of the party leadership of the armed forces were increased and developed by our party in the years of peaceful socialist construction. The party solved all cardinal problems of the combat improvement of the military forces, strengthening of the economic and moral and political basis of the military might of Soviet state.

Page 130.

Thus, in the resolutions of the X congress of RKP (b) on a military question our party emphasized the need of retaining/preserving/maintaining of regular army, development and improvement of special technical sections, restoration/reduction and strengthening of the Navy.

Military questions were discussed at the February and April (1924) plenums of the central committee of the party. After totaling of the examination/inspection of the state of the Red Army, CC of the party developed measures for the basic reorganization of the entire system of organization and combat training of the military forces, on training of command cadres and increasing their qualification. In the period of military reform 1924-1925 the party attained further

strengthening of the combat power of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Complicated historical problems in construction and strengthening of the army of Soviet state the Communist Party solved in the bitter struggle with "left" opportunists. Important significance had, in particular, disclosure by the party of Trotskyites' petty-bourgeois, anarchist views, which denied the need for regular army, which appeared against the political work in the military forces. The experience of the struggle of V. I. Lenin, party against "left" opportunism teaches irreconcilability to everyone to petty-bourgeois swayings, to the revisionism, to dogmatism, sectarianism, to all retreats from Marxism.

In the years of the pre-war five-year plans the Communist Party attained further strengthening of the Red Army, ensured its technical reequipment and organizational improvement. Since the beginning of the Second World War questions of strengthening the defensive capacity of the country, combat power of the army and navy became central in the activity of the party. This found its expression in resolutions of the XVIII congress of VKP (b) (March of 1939), XVIII party conference (February of 1941) and in other party documents.

The high combat morale possibilities of our armed forces were convincingly demonstrated before entire world in the period of

military activities on the borders of the USSR in 1939-1940. At the same time the party revealed both the number of deficiencies in the armament and the organizations of Soviet military forces, took measures for their elimination.

During March 1940 the plenum of the central committee of the party examined results and lessons of war with Finland. On the basis of its solutions was outlined the vast program of reequipment and organizational improvement of the Red Army on top downwardly. However, the volume of the planned work could not be completed in connection with the perfidious attack of Fascist Germany on our native land.

Page 131.

However, during the first days of the Great Patriotic War the Communist Party, relying on V. I. Lenin's teaching about the defense of the socialist fatherland, developed measures for the mobilization of all forces and means for the resistance to enemy. The basic program document of the party was the directive of SNK USSR [CRRR CCCP Council of People's Commissars USSR] and CC VKP (b) of 29 June, 1941, to the party and Soviet organizations of frontal regions. Main burden on the leadership of the economic, political and military life of the country during the years of war bore on himself the state committee

of defense, headed by I. V. Stalin. On different questions by it it was published to 10 thousand resolutions and commands.

After the Great Patriotic War the party continues unremitting to worry about the technical equipment of the armed forces and increase in their combat readiness, about the ideopolitical toughening of personnel. Great significance in the life of the armed forces had a decision of the October (1957) plenum of the CC CPSU "about the improvement in the party-political work in the Soviet army and the Navy".

Because of + concerns of the Communist Party and Soviet government, on the basis overall raising of national economy of our country, the great successes in the development of heavy industry, science and technology of those armed the strengths of the USSR rose to the new, higher step/stage in their development, they were equipped by all forms of contemporary combat technology and armament, including nuclear and thermonuclear weaponry and rocketry.

Determining tasks to + forthcoming five-year period, the XXIII Congress of CPSU was indicated the need henceforth to exhibit the constant concern that our armed forces are had available the most contemporary types of military technology.

In its military policy the party proceeds from the appraisal of the character of contemporary epoch, from the basic tasks of the building of Communism, from the need for maintenance and multiplication of military superiority achieved over imperialism. The party clearly determines the tasks of the armed forces, route/path and the ways of their resolution, directs efforts of the people, all state and public organizations for the creation of the reliable defense of the country.

Taking into account the folding international situation the character of the tasks, confronting the Soviet state, the central committee and the Politbureau of the CC CPSU plan main directions/axes in the development of the technical equipment of the army and navy, select and arrange the leading military personnel, they worry about an increase in vigilance and combat readiness of personnel, about strengthening of consciousness and discipline of military forces.

Page 132.

Leadership f the CPSU of the armed forces finds its expression, also, in the fact that the central committee constantly deals with questions of the party-political work in the army and in the Navy, guides the activity of political organs, party and Komsomol

organizations.

The important place in the activity of the CC CPSU occupies the coordination of common questions of the military policy of the USSR with the defense measures of other socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. The party daily worries about the guarantee of unity of the military efforts/forces of all socialist camp.

The Communist Party approaches the military construction creatively, taking into account all changes, which occur in military science under the effect of the scientific and technical progress. In this case it proceeds from the possibility of unleashing by the imperialists both of nuclear and conventional war. Taking this into account is carried out harmonic development and improvement of all forms of the armed forces and arms of service.

To the central committee of CPSU belongs the decisive role in the development of the basic instructions in the field of military science, military doctrine, strategy, operational art and tactics, in the definition/determination of the content, forms and the methods of training and education of personnel of the armed forces.

Providing unity of political, economic and military leadership

in the country, the Communist Party strives the most effective use of national economy, scientific and technical achievements, moral and political forces of state in the interests of the defense of the socialist fatherland. Not one important question of military construction, not one important defence problem of the country is solved without the guidelines of the CC CPSU, prospects based on the careful appraisal for the development of economy, significance of military measures for providing of the safety of the native land and all socialist camp.

The party solidly adheres to the willed by V. I. Lenin course in the military construction, develops and enriches the basic principles of the construction of the armed forces. It decisively speaks against those, who will withdraw from them and thereby weakens/attenuates party influence on military forces' life.

The central committee of the party observes such Leninist norms and traditions as visit by the members of the Politbureau of the CC CPSU the military units and ships, the rendezvous of the heads of the party and government with final year students of military academies and others. Systematically are conducted the conferences of the key personnel of the army and navy. Enormous significance have turnings of the central committee of the CPSU, Council of Ministers of the USSR and Presidium of Supreme Soviet of the USSR to soldiers in the

days of the anniversary holidays of the armed forces.

Page 133.

The Leninist idea of the stability of the party leadership of the armed forces is attached in program and manual/regulations of CPSU. In the program it is emphasized that leadership the parties of the armed forces, reinforcing of role and effect of party organizations in the army and on the Navy are the basis of the bases of Soviet military construction. In accordance with program and manual/regulations of CPSU by central committee are supplemented and affirmed all most important documents, which are determining the tasks of the party-political work in the military forces.

Increase of the leading role of the party in armed forces.

In proportion to the movement of our country to the communism the leader and the guide the role of the party steadily grows/rises. This is the objective and regular process, characteristic for all sides of the life of Soviet state, including for the armed forces.

V. I. Lenin indicated that the new social system - communism is formed not spontaneously, but as a result of the conscious activity of the national masses, led by the party. In proportion to progress

to the communism are expanded the frames/scopes of the realized influence of the people on the economic and social processes and in connection with this it grows/rises and the role of subjective factor in the development of society. "The greater the scope, the greater the latitude of historical activities, said Vladimir Ilyich, the greater the number of people which in these activities participates, and, on the contrary, the deeper the transformation which we want to produce, the more necessary it is to raise interest in it and conscious attitude, to convince of this need new and new million and tens of millions" ¹.

FOOTNOTE ¹. V. I. Lenin. complete collections of works, Vol. 42, page 140. ENDFOOTNOTE.

As a result of the victory of socialism in the USSR, strengthening of the ideopolitical unity of Soviet society the Communist Party enlarged its guiding effect on all sides of public life. Further increase in the role of the party as leader and directing force of Soviet society is caused by an increase in the scales and by the complexity of the tasks of the building of Communism, by raising of creative activity of masses, implication of new million laborers in the control of state, by further development of socialist democracy, by the increased significance of the Communist education of the Soviet people.

Page 134.

Reinforcing of leading role of the party becomes apparent not in the increase of its laws/rights with respect to other organizations of laborers, not in the fact that it takes upon itself some administrative-capable functions, but in the expansion of its responsibilities, scales of activity, in the provision of scientific leadership by society, in the improvement of forms and methods of organizational and political work among people's wide masses.

In the program of the CPSU is emphasized that to the period of the started building of communism "corresponds the new, higher stage in the development of party itself, its political, ideological and organizational work. The party will continuously improve forms and methods of its activity so that the level of its leadership of masses, by the creation of a material-technical basis of communism, the development of the spiritual life of society would satisfy the growing requirements of the epoch of the building of communism" .

FOOTNOTE . Materials of the XXII congress of CPSU, page 424.

ENDFOOTNOTE.

The increase of the role of CPSU in all regions of the life of society as general conformity with the law vividly becomes apparent also in the armed forces. At the basis of this process lie/rest the same reasons, which determine reinforcing of the effect of the party in our state. But under the conditions of army this conformity with the law becomes apparent in the specific forms. In the program of CPSU is indicated that "the party pays unremitting attention to an increase its in that organizing and guide of effect on all life and the activity of the army, air force and navy..." ².

FOOTNOTE ². Ibid., page 405. ENDFOOTNOTE.

What
How caused an increase in the role of the party in the Soviet Armed Forces? First of all by the fact that in the contemporary stage considerably were complicated the tasks of military construction, was widened the circle of the economic political and strictly military problems which the party was intended to solve, fortifying the defense of the country. The character of contemporary epoch, revolution in military science, characteristic of nuclear war, need for efficient use of giant material and labor resources in the interests of providing the safety of the country - all these factors are considered by the party during the development of basic questions of the military policy of state, construction of the armed forces.

Relying on the advantages of planned/planning socialist economy, the party provides the coordination of the activity of many branches of industry and scientific research organizations in the development of the models of the newest combat technology. Central committee constantly deals with questions of the development of defense industry, provision with its strategic raw material, qualified by work force, the location of the enterprises of defense significance, improvement of control system by them and so forth.

Page 135.

For the Communist Party is necessary to keep in the field of its view ever wider circle of the problems of the development of military theory and military science. It determines a trend in development of Soviet military science, develops/processes the fundamental settings of Soviet military doctrine, boldly breaks the obsolete representations about the ways of conducting of military activities, construction of the army and navy. Its Marxist-Leninist methodology - is more powerful weaponry for the command, political and technical-engineering cadres in the leadership by military forces.

Taking into account the newest achievements of military science and practice, the party worries that the organizational structure of Soviet army and navy, form and the methods of their combat training,

proportion in the relationship/ratio of the forms of the armed forces and arms of service would correspond to contemporary requirements. It creates the necessary conditions for the rapid improvement of the combat means, from which to the greatest degree depends the safety of the native land.

Reinforcing of organizing effect of the party in the armed forces is caused by further development of the creative activity of personnel of the army and navy. The life of units and ships is characterized by a steady increase in the initiative of the soldiers, by the mass dissemination of patriotic beginnings, by the great scope of socialist competition.

An increase in the leading role of the party in the army and in the Navy is dictated by the tasks of reinforcing the Commun.st education of the soldiers, ideological work in the military forces. Two main factors determine the increased significance, character and direction/axis of this work: internal - deployment of the building of Communism, an increase in the volume of the theoretical and organizational activity of the party, struggle for the eradication of the vestiges of the past in the consciousness of the people, the education of new person; external - basic change of the relationship/ratio of world forces in favor of socialism, strengthening and development of socialist system, raising of

worker's and nation-liberation movement, the decisive stage of the competition of two public systems, struggle with the bourgeois ideology.

Organizing the education of personnel, the party concentrates main attention on ideologically ensuring of realization into the life of the tasks, set before the armed forces by the XXIII congress, with the program of CPSU for further strengthening of combat readiness and fighting efficiency of army and navy, increasing in political vigilance and conscious discipline of all personnel.

Page 136.

The increase of the role of CPSU in the leadership of military construction is caused also by the fact that the problem of the provision of safety of the USSR the party solves in the indissoluble connection/bond with strengthening of the defensive capacity of all socialist camp. Together with the fraternal parties of CPSU it develops/processes and realizes of measure for strengthening of the combat comradeship of socialist armies, steady growth of the military might of the world system of socialism.

Immeasurably was raised the significance of the activity of our party in the resolution of urgent foreign policy problems, in the

correct appraisal of international situation, the tendencies and the prospects for the course of world events, in the manufacture of the policy, directed toward the defense of the world-wide historical conquests of socialism, freedom and peoples' independence.

Being integral part of the international Communist movement, CPSU in its foreign policy activity is guided by the Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, it worries about unity and cohesion of all Communist and worker's parties, develops fraternal connections/bonds with them. Our party coordinates its activities with the efforts/forces of all vanguards of world Communist movement for the combined struggle against the danger of new world war.

The Communist Party - is the ordered system of the party organizations, which unite million members of CPSU. Therefore it is natural that an increase in the role of the entire party indicates at the same time an increase in the responsibility of each party organization and each communist for the execution of the plans, planned by the party, for the realization of the requirements of the program of CPSU and prescribed responsibilities in the region of strengthening the defensive capacity of the country.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party steadily increases

the combat power of our armed forces, is improved their technical equipment, rises the quality of training and education of soldiers. Following immortal Leninist ideas, the party does everything so that the Soviet army and the navy would worthily fulfill their sacred duty on the defense of the great conquests of socialism and communism.